



How is Scotland's population changing? What are the implications?

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National Records of Scotland: Telling the Story of **Scotland**







Preserving the past

Recording the present

Informing the future





Why is population change important?

- Demand for services
- Education
- Health and social care provision
- Housing
- Workforce size/skills
- Tax revenues
- Pensions
- Funding allocations
- Impact on natural environment







Overview of how Scotland's population is changing





Scotland's population was the **highest ever** in 2017, and is **projected to rise**



Mid-year population estimates

Population projections



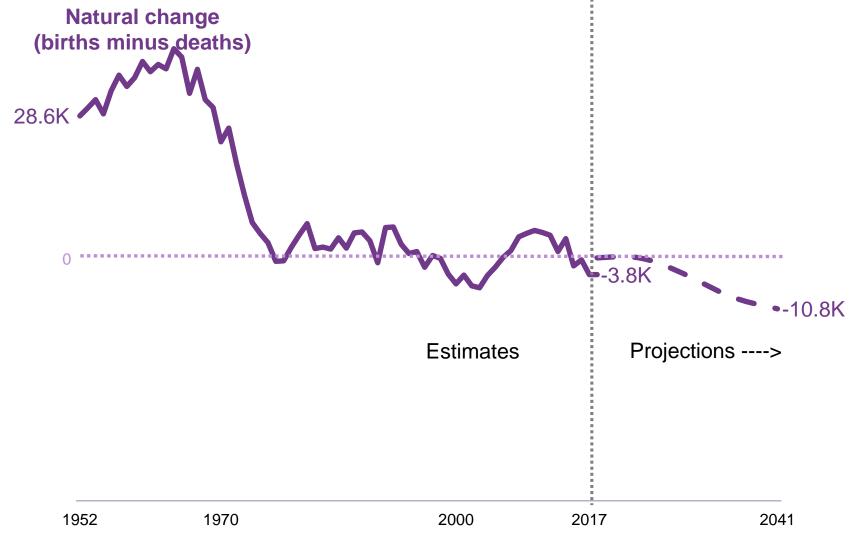
2000

2017

2026

2041

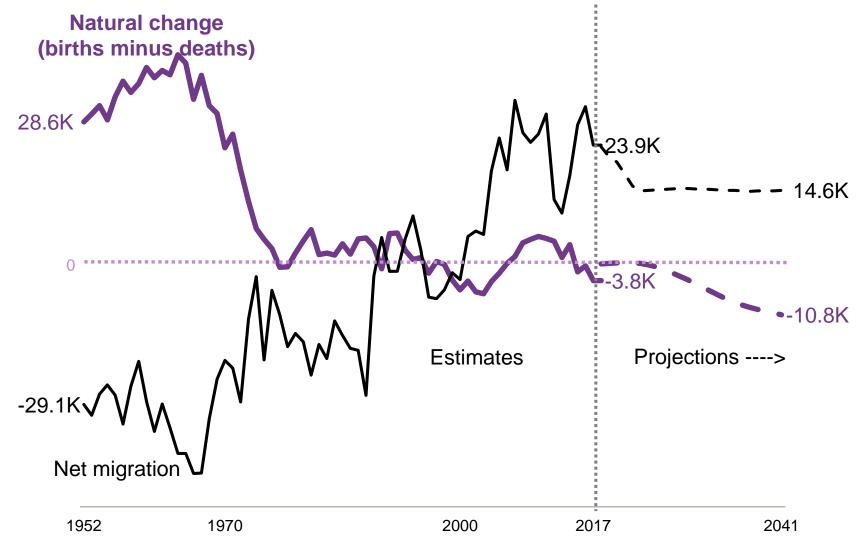
Births exceeded deaths in the 1950s-60s, but more recent figures are lower







Since ~2000, Scotland's population has increased mostly due to **migration**

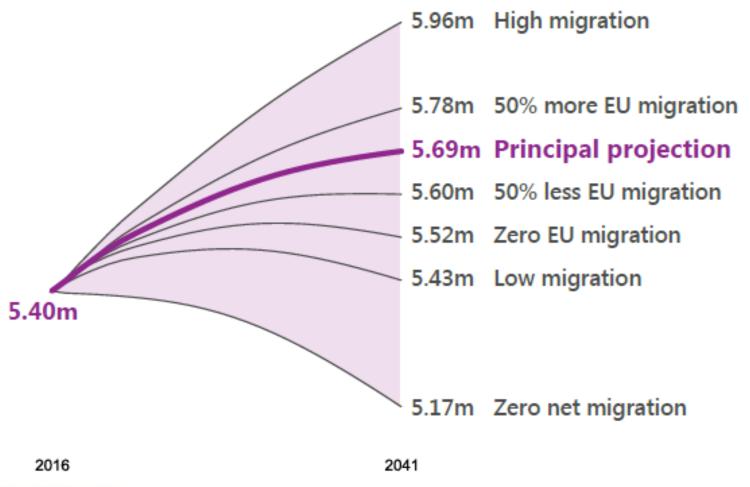






Population projections under different migration assumptions

Millions of people

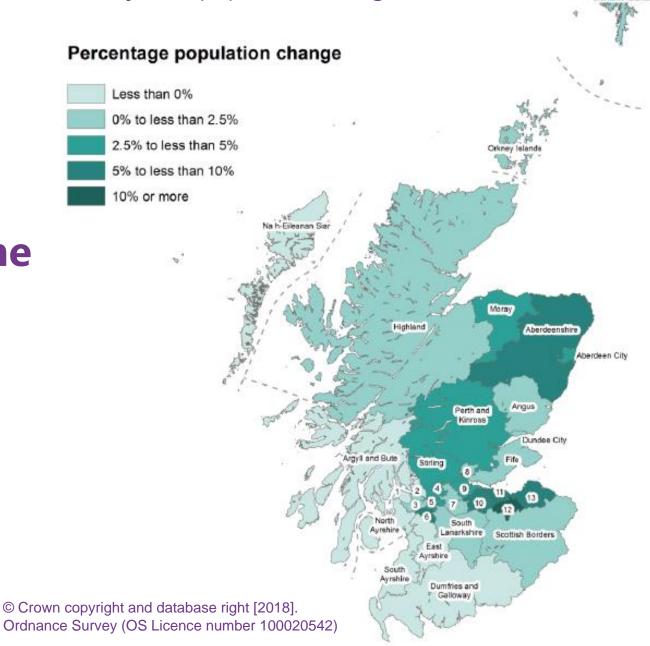






Projected population change, 2016 to 2026

Population is increasing overall, but projected to decline in one **quarter** of Scottish council areas





Implications – overall population change

- Need and demand for services
- Tax revenues to fund services
- Local workforce / skills







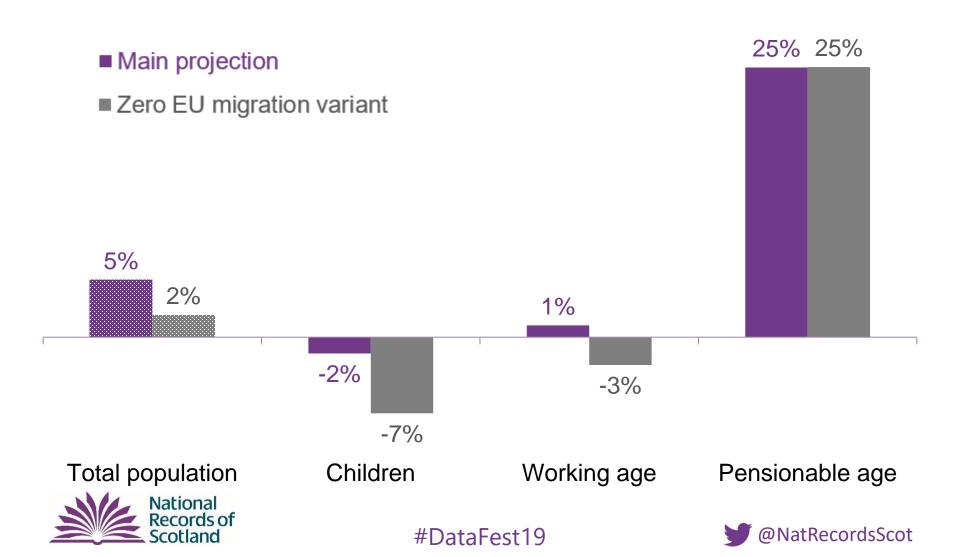
Age structure



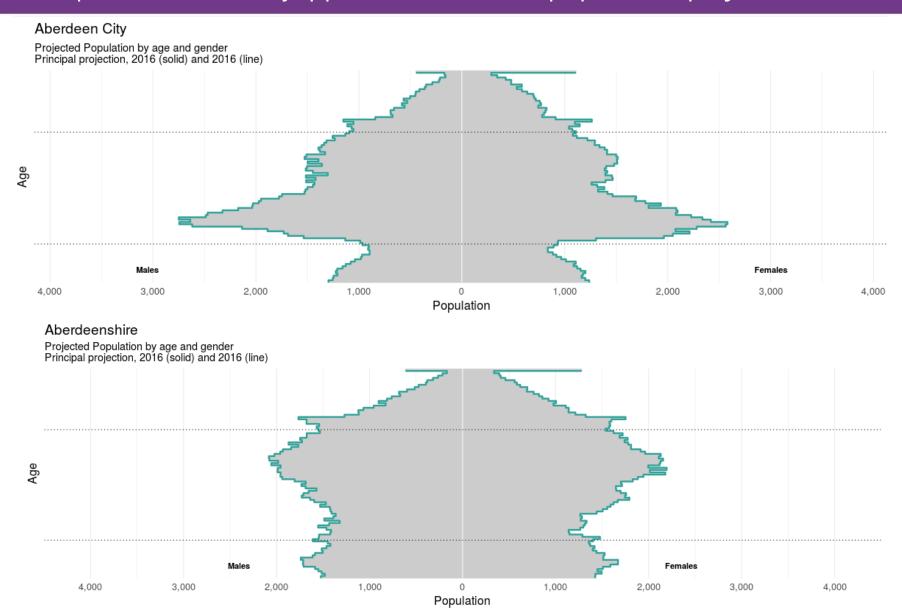


Most population growth is among pensioners

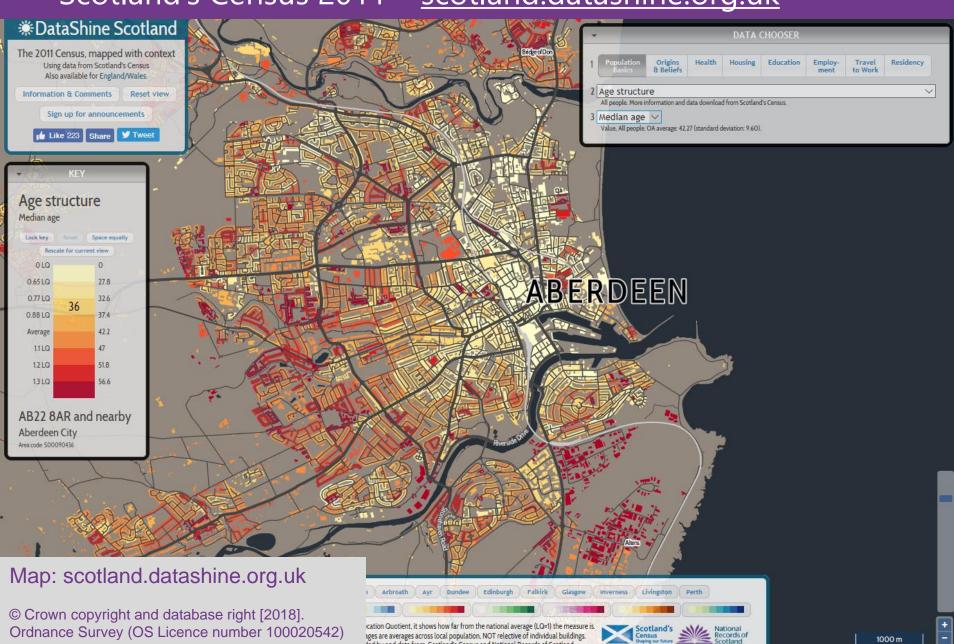
Projected population change, 2016-2041



Example: population projections: https://scotland.shinyapps.io/sub-national-population-projections/



Average age Scotland's Census 2011 – <u>scotland.datashine.org.uk</u>



Implications – ageing population

- Opportunities (capacity to contribute longer)
- Challenges (greater demand for public and voluntary services)
- Relatively smaller working age population



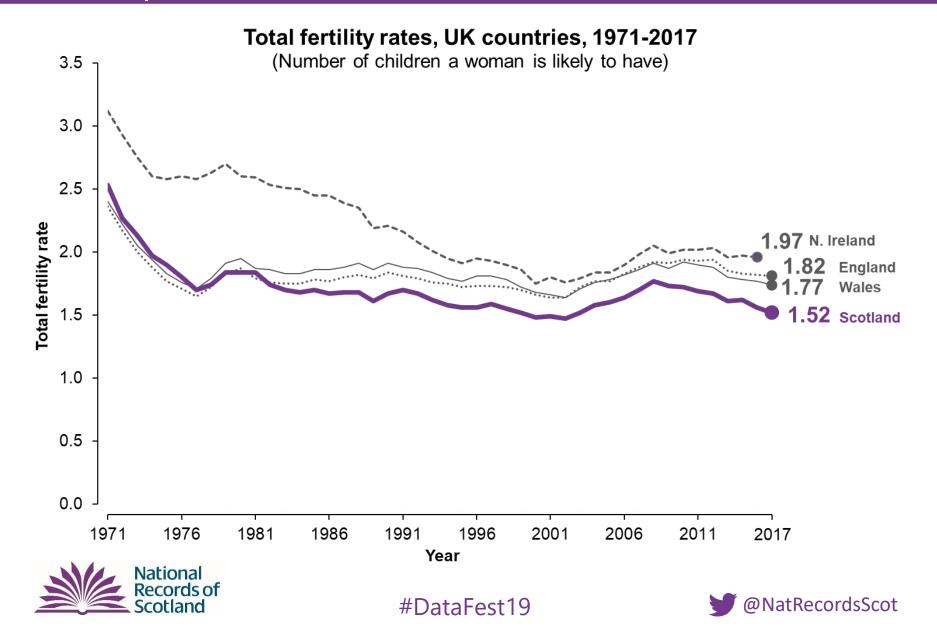


Births, deaths and life expectancy

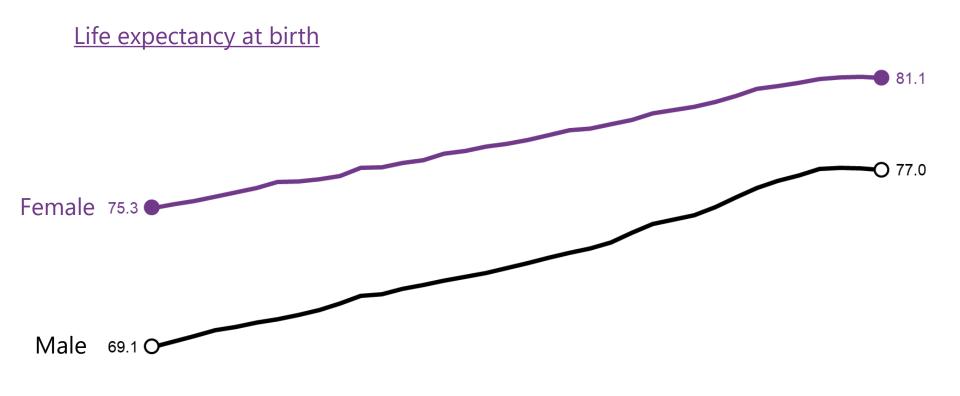




People in Scotland have **fewer children** than in other parts of the UK



Life expectancy was steadily increasing, but has now fallen slightly

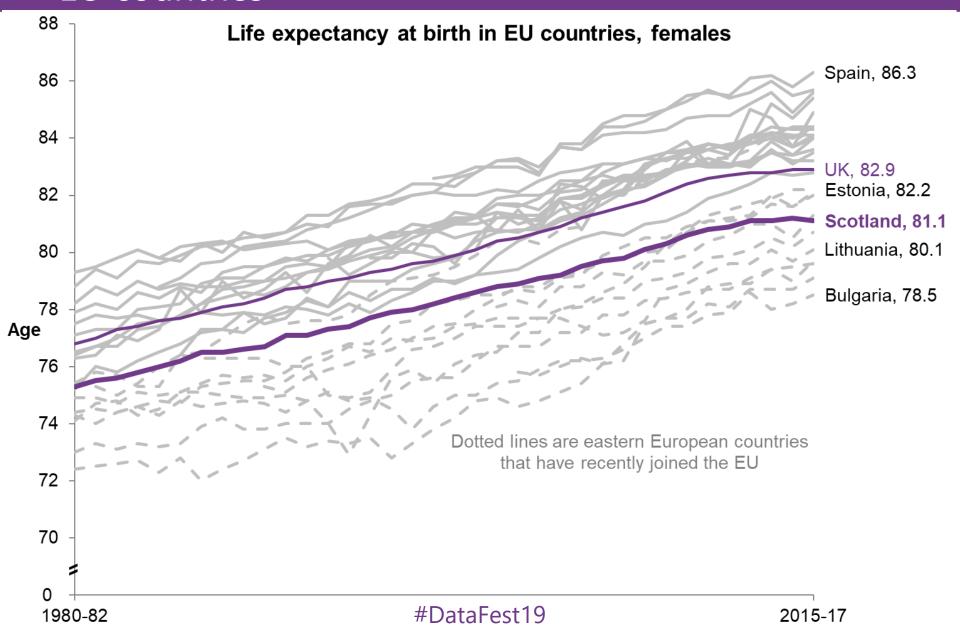


1980-82 2015-17

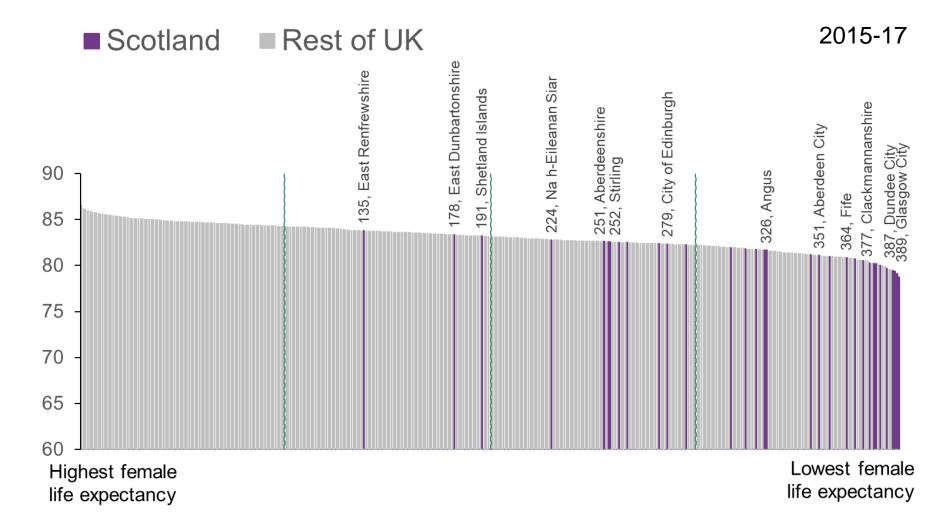




Life expectancy in Scotland is lower than in most EU countries



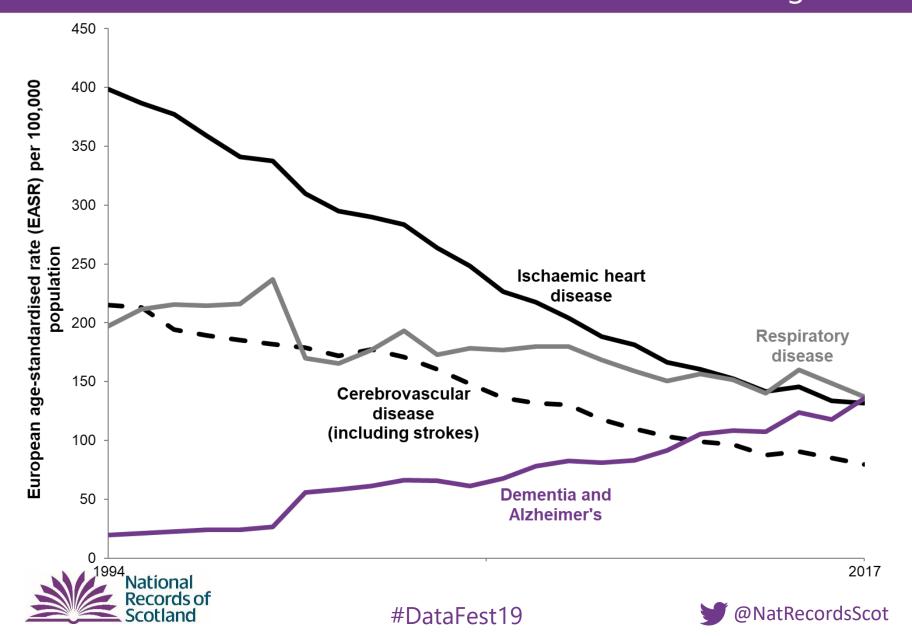
Life expectancy in Scotland is lower than in the rest of the UK







Deaths from **circulatory diseases** are decreasing, while deaths from **dementia** and **Alzheimer's** are increasing

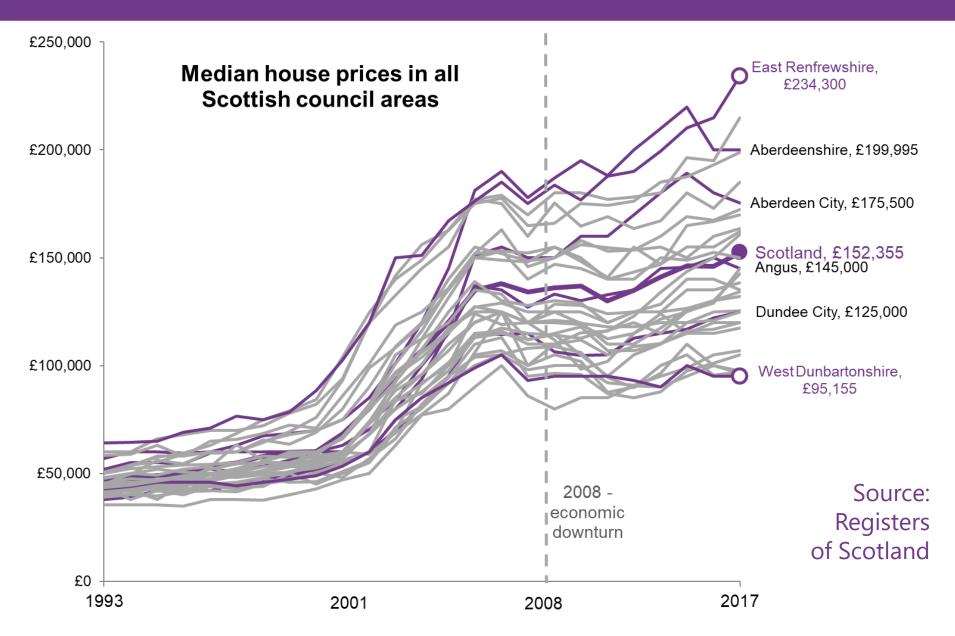


Housing



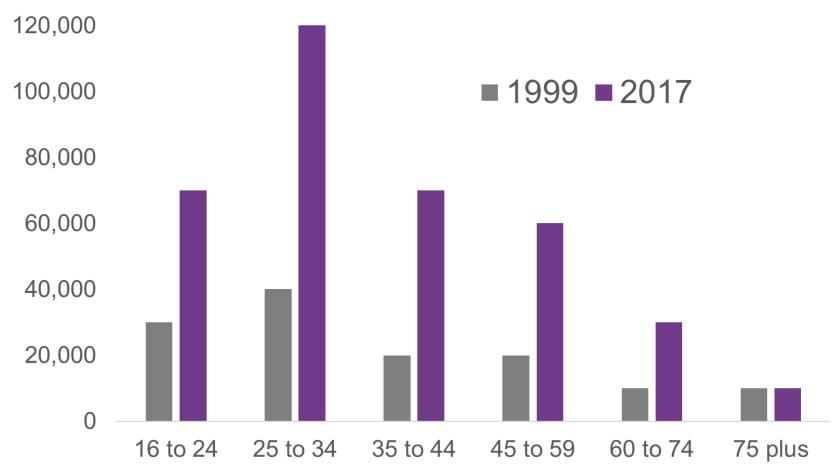


Changes in house prices



Large increases in people renting

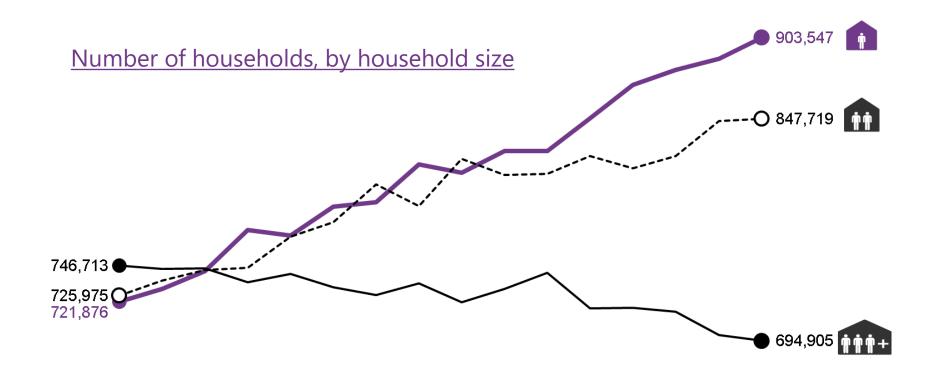
Age structure of private rented sector







More people are **living alone** or in **smaller households**



National Records of Scotland

2016





Implications - Housing

- Growth of Private Rented Sector
- Support needs of people living alone, particularly older people







Key messages



Population

- Population is at its **highest** ever at 5,404,700
- Overall population is increasing, mostly due to migration
- Population is ageing, with most growth among pensioners



Births and deaths

- Birth rates are lower in Scotland than in the rest of the UK
- Life expectancy has increased over the past 3 decades, but has stalled in recent years.
- Life expectancy is lower than in the rest of the UK, and western Europe



Housing

- More people living alone
- Large growth in people renting

How to find out more

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www.nrscotland.gov.uk www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk Census maps: scotland.datashine.org.uk www.statistics.gov.scot



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